

CHICAGO
LITERARY
CLUB

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE



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IN MEMORIAM
WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE

BORN DECEMBER 24, 1821
DIED MARCH 1, 1894

CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB
1894

THIS Memorial of our late fellow member and ex-president, WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, was read at the meeting of the Club, on Monday evening, May 21, 1894, and ordered printed and copies sent to the members of the Club.

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN,
Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE,^{LL.D.}

DR. WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE was born in Salem, Mass., on the 24th day of December, 1821. He was of Puritan ancestry, a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John Poole, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, his name being found (with those of Thomas Dudley, Symon Bradstreet and five others) among the first settlers of that place, then called "Newtown." John Poole was granted land in Reading and was probably the wealthiest of the early settlers there. He lived in what is now known as Wakefield, on the site of the great rattan factory now there located. His son, Captain Jonathan Poole, captain of the Reading Military Company, was distinguished in King Philip's Indian War and was president of a council of war in 1675-6. He was selectman, justice of the peace and representative.

The father of William F. Poole was Ward Poole (a descendant of Captain Jonathan

Poole of Reading), a wool merchant of Salem, Mass., who resided in that part of Salem which subsequently became part of Danvers, then South Danvers, and finally Peabody. The family homestead, in which William F. Poole was born, still stands on Main Street in Peabody, not far from the boundary line of Salem. The mother of William F. Poole was Eliza Wilder, daughter of Abel Wilder of Keene, N. H. William F. was the second son of a family of six sons and one daughter. He attended the common school of his native town until twelve years of age, when he went to Keene, N. H. Before leaving school he had acquired a good knowledge of English branches, and some of Latin and advanced mathematics,—the latter acquired by study outside of school hours. During the year in which he remained in Keene his father removed to a farm at Worcester, Mass., and he there engaged for a year in the work of farming.

When about seventeen years of age, his mother, believing in his capacity for attainments of a high order, resolved that he should receive a liberal education, and in the fall of

1839 he entered Leicester Academy for the purpose of preparing for college. Here he was later an assistant teacher, and in 1842 he entered the freshman class at Yale College. His studies were, however, interrupted during his first year from financial causes, and he was obliged to leave college and engage in teaching in order to secure the means to continue his studies.

After three years spent in teaching he returned to college, entering the sophomore class in 1846, and graduating with honors in 1849. Among his classmates and life-long friends were President Timothy Dwight of Yale College, and President Franklin W. Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Dr. Poole was married in 1854 to Miss Fanny M. Gleason, who survives him. His son, William Frederick, was graduated at Yale in the class of 1891.

In June, 1847, during the latter part of his sophomore year, he accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Society of "Brothers-in-Unity," which had a library of about ten thousand volumes. By this his life profession was determined. Shortly there-

after he began the preparation of an index to reviews and periodicals in the library to aid the students in the preparation of their essays and exercises. When he first entered the library, and before the beginning of his work on the index, the young librarian, after the announcement of topics for essays, which was made in chapel, was beset by the students with requests for references to required authorities, and he soon began the practice of making out lists of references to all accessible articles relating to the topics given, posting the same in the library as soon as possible after the topics were announced. This involved considerable labor, but it made clear the value and utility of a general index to the periodicals, the preparation of which was then begun. Thus was laid, in a modest way, the foundation for that monumental work, "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature." Thus, also, was shown at the beginning of his career one characteristic which distinguished Dr. Poole throughout his life, namely,—a limitless devotion and self sacrifice in opening to others the sources of knowledge and the riches of literature. The

index to the periodicals in the Society Library proved of great value to the students, and the desirability of printing it became obvious, and by arrangement with George P. Putnam, of New York, it was published in octavo form, making a book of 154 pages. In a short time the whole edition was sold and another one was called for. The last year of his college life, as well as the year after his graduation, was largely given to the preparation of the second edition of the "Index," and it was printed in an octavo volume of 531 pages in 1853.

It will thus be seen that in addition to the work required in his classes, he did the greater part of the work on the first and second editions of the "Index" during the three last years of his college life, and the energy and enthusiasm which he put into his work will be understood when it is stated that he was graduated with honors, and that his scholarship was recognized by his election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. It is said that during the preparation of the first edition of the "Index," he would frequently work among the books in the library until an early

hour in the morning, and then, throwing himself on a table, without undressing, he would snatch a few hours of sleep.

In 1851 he entered the Boston Athenæum as Assistant Librarian, and in 1852 was appointed Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, where he remained for four years. Here he prepared a catalogue of the library on a new plan, and one which has since been widely followed, and is known as the "Dictionary Catalogue," or "title-a-line" plan. In this, as in all matters in life, he showed that love for simple and direct methods which distinguished him in his profession. In this catalogue the authors' names, title and subjects were arranged in one alphabet, and each entry occupied a single line only,—a plan the value of which is obvious and has been generally recognized. This catalogue was a book of 322 pages, and covered about sixteen thousand volumes, and was printed in 1854, two years after he took charge of the library.

In 1856 he was elected Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, a position which he held until January, 1869. Here, among associations most conducive to literary effort, in

daily intercourse with the most brilliant and cultivated minds of America, and in the fullest development of his powers, he accomplished the principal part of the literary work on which his fame as a writer and a historian rests. He was, from his connection with libraries, all his life in relations of intimacy with the men and women famous in modern American literature; but the period of his librarianship of the Athenæum was one rich in literary production, and for the famous group of literary celebrities the library was a common and familiar meeting place. Artists, authors, statesmen, journalists, and the culture and wealth of New England sought constantly the stores of literary treasures found in the library, and in the librarian was found a key to the storehouse. The librarian sat in an alcove surrounded by the books which had formed President Washington's private library; from the library windows could be seen the homes of the Quincys and of Prescott, the historian. Beyond the Old Granary Burying Ground rose the spire of Park Street Church; near by were the State House, Boston Common, and Ticknor & Fields' famous pub-

lishing house. Here he met and was in familiar intercourse with men whose names are famous in American literature: Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Ticknor, Charles Francis Adams the elder, Francis Parkman, Samuel Eliot, and James T. Field were frequent visitors. These were the days of the "Autocrat" and the "Professor." It was the golden age of the "Atlantic Monthly," and its younger contributors, Henry James, Jr., T. B. Aldrich, H. E. Scudder, W. D. Howells, F. J. Stimpson and others frequented the library and often sought the aid of the librarian. The coterie of writers for the "North American Review" were frequently found at the library and welcomed the librarian among them. The library was a common meeting place of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, and his daughter, Louisa M. Alcott, the Hoar Brothers, Judge and Senator, and others of the Concord group. At the long table in the library Hildreth wrote most of his "History of the United States;" and the younger Adamses, James Schouler and Henry Cabot Lodge, as young men, were then pursuing their historical

studies, and frequently sought the assistance of the librarian.

The more important historical works of Dr. Poole, published during this period of his life, were: "The Popham Colony," a discussion of its historical claims, with a Bibliography of the subject, published in 1866; a reprint of "The Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England," with an historical introduction by Dr. Poole, published in 1867; "The Popham Colony," printed in the "North American Review," October, 1868; "Anne Bradstreet, the Early New England Poetess," in the "North American Review," 1868; and "Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft," in the "North American Review" for April, 1869.

In January, 1869, Dr. Poole resigned from the position of librarian of the Athenæum and became a professional expert for the organization of libraries. Among those that he had under his charge at this time were the Bronson Library, at Waterbury, Conn.; the Athenæum, at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Naval Academy Library, at Annapolis, Md.; and the Public Libraries of Newton, Mass., East-

hampton, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio. His connection with the Cincinnati Public Library, as organizer and librarian, continued from November, 1869, to January, 1874, and during this time he selected the books for and put into operation the Indianapolis Public Library. The building for the Cincinnati Public Library was begun a short time before he went to Cincinnati, and the building was occupied in 1870. The library contained about twenty-two thousand volumes at that time, and had grown when he left it, in 1874, to about sixty thousand volumes. When he assumed charge of the library a new catalogue was begun, and this was finished in 1871, making a book of 656 pages. His work in the reorganization and development of this library, as well as in the preparation of its magnificent catalogue, was such as to command the respect and admiration of all familiar with the facts.

It was while in Cincinnati that Dr. Poole's attention was called to Dr. Manasseh Cutler and his services in furthering the development and settlement of the Northwest Territory, and this led to the preparation of his article entitled "The Ordinance of 1787 and

Dr. Manasseh Cutler as an Agent in its Formation," which was published in the "North American Review," for April, 1876.

On the 25th day of October, 1873, Dr. Poole was elected librarian of the Chicago Public Library. It requires trained skill of a high degree to organize successfully a great library. The Directors were fortunate at the beginning in securing the services of the most eminent librarian in the United States to take charge of the library through the first fifteen years of its organization.

During his connection with the Chicago Public Library he entered into the undertaking of bringing down to date the "Index to Periodical Literature," of which the first and second editions had been largely prepared while he was still a student in college. This work was a stupendous one, owing to the great mass of periodical literature which had meanwhile been printed, and the magnitude of the undertaking would have appalled a man possessing less force of will than Dr. Poole. He sought and obtained the co-operation of the librarians of a number of American and English libraries. Every article

indexed was read through in order to determine accurately the subject treated. In his work on the "Index" he was assisted by Mr. William I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, as associate editor; but Dr. Poole himself examined and corrected the proof sheets of every page of the "Index." The "Index" was printed in a royal octavo volume of 1469 pages, a book equalling in size Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and one which now stands beside the latter at the hand of every student or scholar. The work of indexing was continued to cover the contents of periodicals as they appeared after the third edition of the "Index" was printed, and in 1888 the first "Five Year Supplement," of 496 pages, was published by Dr. Poole. A second supplement, edited by Mr. William I. Fletcher, appeared in 1893.

In 1887 the bequest of Walter L. Newberry for the founding of a great library in Chicago became available, and in August of that year Dr. Poole was called upon to undertake the formation of the Newberry Library. The bequest of Mr. Newberry afforded a foundation of the munificent sum of three million

dollars, and Dr. Poole decided, with the consent of the trustees, that the library should be primarily a scholar's reference library. This plan was strictly adhered to during the remainder of his incumbency, which ended with his life, and the library under his management soon rivalled the older libraries of the country, and in some departments became more complete than any other in America.

From the time of his earliest library work, Dr. Poole was an earnest student of library economy and administration, and as his life covered practically the period in which the occupation of librarian grew into a recognized profession, the methods suggested and put into practice by him have been generally adopted and followed. He contributed many papers on the subject of library economy, and his writings on the subject of library architecture are widely known. His paper on the "Organization and Management of Public Libraries" was printed by the government in the "Report on Public Libraries," issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876, and one entitled "The Public Library of Our Time," appeared in the "Library Journal"

in 1888. His plans are described and commended in the article on library construction in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and have been adopted in the new building for the Newberry Library in Chicago.

In the promotion of associated work among librarians, by which the cause of libraries has been greatly assisted, Dr. Poole has taken a prominent part. He was a member of the first library conference, held in New York in September, 1853. At this meeting the "Jewett" rules for catalogueing libraries were for the first time considered, and the exchange of catalogues among libraries initiated. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association, which was organized at Philadelphia in 1876; was Vice-President of the same 1876-84, and President 1885-87; and was one of the American representatives at the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in October, 1877. He was Vice-President of this conference, and delivered an address which was received with approval by the foreign press. He was also President of the Western Library Association from 1881 to 1884.

Dr. Poole's historical work began with his paper on the "Popham Colony," which was published in Boston in 1866. This paper was a criticism, somewhat caustic in its character, upon an address by Prof. J. W. Patterson, delivered at Popham, Maine, in 1865, on the occasion of the anniversary of its first settlement. In a memorial volume published in 1862, and in Dr. Patterson's address, claims were made that the settlement of Maine by the Popham Colony was earlier than that of Massachusetts; and in his paper Dr. Poole refuted the claims of the "Pophamites" regarding the time of settlement, and the character of the colonists, holding that the latter were not of a kind to be proud of. This paper led to an extended controversy, in which the Rev. Edward Ballard, D. D., the author of the memorial volume, and Mr. Frederick Kidder, took part. Dr. Poole's final paper in the controversy was printed in the "Boston Advertiser" of May 31, 1866. Two years later he published an article on the same subject in the "North American Review" for October, 1868.

His researches and papers on the subject

of Cotton Mather and witchcraft in Salem were largely instrumental in giving him distinction as an historical writer and critic. His first paper on this subject was called out by the appearance of the "Mather Papers" in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume VIII, Fourth Series. This paper was printed under the title "The Mather Papers: Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft," at Boston in 1868. In 1831 Mr. Charles W. Upham had printed his lectures on Salem witchcraft, in which Cotton Mather was charged with being the principal instigator of the proceedings against those accused of witchcraft. These charges had been repeated in Quincy's "History of Harvard University," in Peabody's "Life of Cotton Mather," and by Mr. Bancroft and other historical writers, and had been copied into all of the popular and school histories. He pointed out the evidence found in the Cotton Mather papers as establishing a contrary view, and vigorously defended Mather and his fellow Puritans. Mr. Upham answered the paper and the discussion created great interest among all students of New

England history. James Russell Lowell, then editor of the "North American Review," shortly after wrote to Dr. Poole, saying: "I know very well that you have not said all you know about witchcraft, and I want you to write an article for the 'North American.'" His second paper on the subject was printed in the "North American Review" for April, 1869. The views expressed by him on this subject have been generally accepted by later historians. His vigorous defense of the character of the Puritan leaders of the New England Colony, of whom Mr. Quincy has said, "The guilt of the excesses and horrors consequent on that excitement rests, and ought to rest, heavily upon the leading divines and politicians of the Colony at that period," was received with hearty approval, and the unerring logic of these papers, with their clear, incisive and brilliant style, established his reputation as an historical writer. He made a further contribution to the history of witchcraft in "The Witchcraft Delusion of 1692, by Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, from an unpublished manuscript; with notes by William F. Poole," which was published in the "New

England Historical and Genealogical Register" for October, 1870, and he prepared the chapter on "Withcraft in Boston" for "Winsor's Memorial History of Boston," Volume II.

Another important historical paper prepared by him was the introduction of 139 pages to Johnson's "Wonder Working Providence," which was reprinted in 1867. His paper on "Anti-Slavery Opinions Before 1800," published at Cincinnati in 1872, contained the results of researches in an unexplored field. His studies in Western history resulted in the chapter entitled "The West, 1763-83," in "Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. vi, 1888, and a paper entitled "The Early Northwest; the President's Address, December 26, 1888," in the "Papers of the American Historical Association," vol. III. His article on the ordinance of 1787 has attracted wide attention by reason of the light it throws on an important historical question, namely, the origin of the article in that ordinance by which slavery was prohibited in the Northwestern Territory, and the great States afterwards therein founded remained free from the curse of slavery.

In 1874-5, at Chicago, he edited a literary

monthly called "The Owl." This was a predecessor of "The Dial," to which he was a constant contributor.

Dr. Poole was an active member of the American Historical Association, and he was its President in 1887-88. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Essex Institute, all of Massachusetts. He was a corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin and other States.

Dr. Poole was a member of this Club from its beginning. He was influential in shaping its original policy; and many of his best literary productions were first announced in its scheme of literary exercises. No member has given to it more valuable contributions. He was elected President in 1887.

His powers were mature, and his reputation was established when he first came among us, twenty years ago; and by his studious scholarly habits, his reputation was increased every remaining year of his life. His character was of the Puritan type, tempered by

two hundred and fifty years of New England civilization. He loved to commemorate the virtues of his Puritan ancestors, to whose memory he was as loyal as he was to his living friends; but his life was a better exemplification of Puritan virtues than anything ever written about them.

He was a sincere, genuine man, whom neither self-interest nor affection could swerve from the line of perfect integrity. Writing of him in "The Dial," William Morton Payne says:

"The bibliographer and the historical student, combined in William Frederick Poole, were known to the world; something better than these, the man himself, was known to his friends. The brusqueness of his manner, at first, a little repellent to those who came in contact with him, was soon seen to be but the outward expression of a mental habit of the rarest sincerity. And upon those who had the privilege of his intimacy was made the impression, dominant above all others, of his absolute integrity, intellectual and moral. They realized that here was a man who simply could not think one thing and say another, or swerve by so much as a finger's breadth from what he believed to be the right course, were the matter in question great or small. Such men are none too common in the world, and when one of them leaves it, his place,

for those who have really known him, is not likely to be filled again."

Dr. Poole was preëminent in his profession. "In my opinion," says Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, "Dr. Poole was the most learned and the most practical librarian in the United States." In the service of two great libraries he gave to Chicago the fruits of his ripe experience. The value of his work in these libraries cannot be overstated. Thirty-five public libraries in Illinois, and many others in the adjoining States, in the last twenty years, have been helped by his advice, assistance and influence.

He was a great teacher. To all who approached him, with serious literary purposes, he gave information freely and in a spirit that inspired others with his own enthusiasm for books.

He was widely admired, at home and abroad, for his exceptional scholarship and knowledge. To be known as his friend, in any of the great libraries of Europe, was the best of introductions. If he was a man to be admired for his attainments, still more was he to be loved for his character, which was formed for friendship. Impatient of shallow

and trifling natures, it was not easy for all to approach him on familiar terms; but those once admitted to his friendship, he held in a life-long intimacy.

In this Club, to which he was devotedly attached, he felt that he was among his friends, to whom he gave without measure and without reserve his entire confidence with unfaltering loyalty.

His personality still seems to pervade this place and all the places where he was best known, so that one thinks of him, and will long continue to think of him, as of a friend absent on a journey. When death shall have extinguished these personal memories and associations, he will continue to be known, as he rightfully expected finally to be known, by the writings which he published. He constructed while living the monument that will best preserve his memory.

DANIEL L. SHOREY,
EDWARD G. MASON,
JAMES L. HIGH,
WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS,
JOHN G. SHORTALL,
Committee.

APPENDIX

LIST OF WORKS BY
WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE

**AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SUBJECTS
TREATED IN THE REVIEWS AND
OTHER PERIODICALS,** to which no Indices
have been published. Prepared for the Library
of the Brothers-in-Unity, Yale College.

8^o; pp. iv, 154. New York, George P. Putnam, 1848.

AN INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
8^o; pp. x, 521. New York, Charles B. Norton, 1853.

AN INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
Third edition, brought down to January, 1882,
with the assistance of William I. Fletcher, Assistant
Librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., and the co-operation of the American
Library Association and the Library Association
of the United Kingdom.

Royal 8^o; pp. xxvii, 1442. Boston, James R. Osgood & Co., 1882.

—THE SAME.

In two volumes, Royal 8^o. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE; THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT,
from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1887, by
William Frederick Poole, LL.D., Librarian of
the Newberry Library, Chicago, and William I.
Fletcher, A.M., Librarian of Amherst College.

Royal 8°; pp. xiii, 483. Boston, Houghton,
Mifflin & Co., 1888.

DICTIONARIES IN THE BOSTON MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

8°; pp. 8. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam, 1856.

**WEBSTERIAN ORTHOGRAPHY; A REPLY
TO DR. NOAH WEBSTER'S CALUMINATORS.**

8°; pp. 23. Boston, Crocker and Brewster,
1857.

**THE ORTHOGRAPHICAL HOBOGLIN.
BY PHILORTHOS [W. F. POOLE].**

8°; pp. 14. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam, 1859.

**THE POPHAM COLONY: A DISCUSSION OF
ITS HISTORICAL CLAIMS, WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE SUBJECT.**

Comprising:

1. The Last Popham Address, by William Frederick Poole, reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 11, 1866, being a notice of

- the address of James W. Patterson, at the
258th Popham Anniversary, August 29, 1865.
2. "The Last Popham Address," by Edward Ballard, reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 21, 1866, being a reply to the above notice.
 3. "The Last Popham Address," by "Orient," reprinted from the Portland Advertiser, April 26, 1866.
 4. Popham Again and Finally, by William Frederick Poole, reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 31, 1866, being a rejoinder.
 5. The Popham Colony, "Finally," by Edward Ballard, reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 28, 1866.
 6. A Running Review of the "Popham Again and Finally," by Frederick Kidder, reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 28, 1866.
 7. Bibliography of the Popham Colony, by William Frederick Poole.
8°; pp. 72. Boston, Wiggin and Lunt, 1866.
Edition 300 copies.

**THE WONDER-WORKING PROVIDENCE
OF SION'S SAVIOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.** By CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHNSON, OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS BAY. LONDON, 1654. REPRINTED WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION (PP. 139), BY WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, AND AN INDEX (PP. 23); AND GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHN-

SON, BY JOHN ALONZO BOUTELLE (PP. 15).

4^o; pp. 419. Andover, Mass., Warren F. Draper, 1867.

Edition, 10 copies drawing paper, 50 copies large paper, 250 copies small paper.

ANNE BRADSTREET, THE EARLY NEW ENGLAND POETESS.

North American Review, 1868. Vol. 106, pp. 330-334.

THE POPHAM COLONY.

North American Review, October, 1868. Vol. 107, pp. 663-674.

THE MATHER PAPERS; COTTON MATHER AND SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

Boston Daily Advertiser, October 28, 1868.

-THE SAME.

12^o; pp. 23. Privately printed; Boston, 1868.
Edition 100 copies.

COTTON MATHER AND SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

North American Review, April, 1869. Vol. 108, pp. 337-397.

-THE SAME.

8^o; pp. 63. Privately printed; Boston, 1869.
Edition 100 copies.

**COTTON MATHER AND WITCHCRAFT;
TWO NOTICES OF MR. UPHAM HIS REPLY.**

From Christian Era, Boston, April 28, 1870,
and Watchman and Reflector, Boston, May 5,
1870.

Sq. 16^o; pp. 30. Boston, T. R. Marvin & Son;
London, Henry Stevens, May, 1870.

THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION OF 1692.

BY GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON. From an
unpublished MS. (an early draft of his History
of Massachusetts) in the Massachusetts archives.
With Notes by William Frederick Poole.

New England Historical and Genealogical Reg-
ister, October, 1870. Vol. 24, pp. 381-414.

—THE SAME.

Sm. 4^o; pp. 43. Privately printed. Boston,
1870.

THE TYLER-DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

8^o; pp. 118. Cincinnati, 1872.

—THE SAME, Illustrated.

Royal 4^o. Cincinnati, 1872.

**ANTI-SLAVERY OPINIONS BEFORE THE
YEAR 1800. READ BEFORE THE CINCINNATI
LITERARY CLUB, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. TO
WHICH IS APPENDED A FAC SIMILE REPRINT OF
DR. GEORGE BUCHANAN'S ORATION ON THE
MORAL AND POLITICAL EVIL OF SLAVERY, DE-
LIVERED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MARY-
LAND SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION
OF SLAVERY, BALTIMORE, JULY 4, 1791.**

8°; pp. 82 and 20. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co., 1873.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, AND DR. MANASSEH CUTLER AS AN AGENT IN ITS FORMATION.

North American Review, April, 1876. Vol. 122, pp. 229-265.

—THE SAME.

8°; pp. 38. Cambridge, Mass., Welch, Bigelow & Co., 1876.

THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES. In Special Report on Public Libraries in the United States of America. pp. 476-504. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1876.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS. Address at the meeting of the American Library Association, held at Washington, D. C., February, 1881.

The Library Journal, April, 1881. Vol. 6, pp. 69-77.

The American Architect and Building News, September 17, 1881. Vol. 10, p. 131.

—THE SAME, with additions. Circular of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 1, 1881.

8°; pp. 26. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1881.

WITCHCRAFT IN BOSTON.

In Winsor's Memorial History of Boston. Vol. 2, pp. 131-172. Boston, 1881.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE, AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION CONCERNING THE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Address at the meeting of the American Library Association, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24-27, 1882.

The Library Journal, July-August, 1882. Vol. 7, pp. 130-136.

—THE SAME.

8°; pp. 16. Boston [American Library Association], Secretary's Office, 1882.

REMARKS ON LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION.

To which is appended an Examination of Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer's Pamphlet entitled, "Suggestions on Library Architecture, American and Foreign."

8°; pp. 34. Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1884.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF OUR TIME.

The President's Address at the meeting of the American Library Association held at Round Island, N. Y., August 30-September 2, 1887.

The Library Journal, September-October, 1887, Vol. 2, pp. 311-320.

—THE SAME.

8°; pp. 10. Privately printed, 1887.

**THE WEST; FROM THE TREATY OF PEACE
WITH FRANCE, 1763, TO THE TREATY OF PEACE
WITH ENGLAND, 1783.**

In Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*. Vol. 6, pp. 685-743. Boston, 1888.

**THE EARLY NORTHWEST. ADDRESS AS
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION, AT ITS FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 26, 1888.**

Papers of the American Historical Association.
Vol. 3, pp. 275-300.

-THE SAME.

8^o; pp. 26. New York, The Knickerbocker
Press, 1889.

**ROOSEVELT'S "THE WINNING OF THE
WEST."**

Atlantic Monthly, November 1889. Vol. 64,
pp. 693-700.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787; A REPLY.

The Inlander, Ann Arbor, Mich., January, 1892,
pp. 169-181.

-THE SAME.

pp. 15. Privately printed. Ann Arbor, 1892.

**COLUMBUS AND THE FINDING OF THE
NEW WORLD.**

Northwestern Christian Advocate, October 19,
1892.

—THE SAME.

16⁰; pp. 19. Privately printed. Chicago,
1892.

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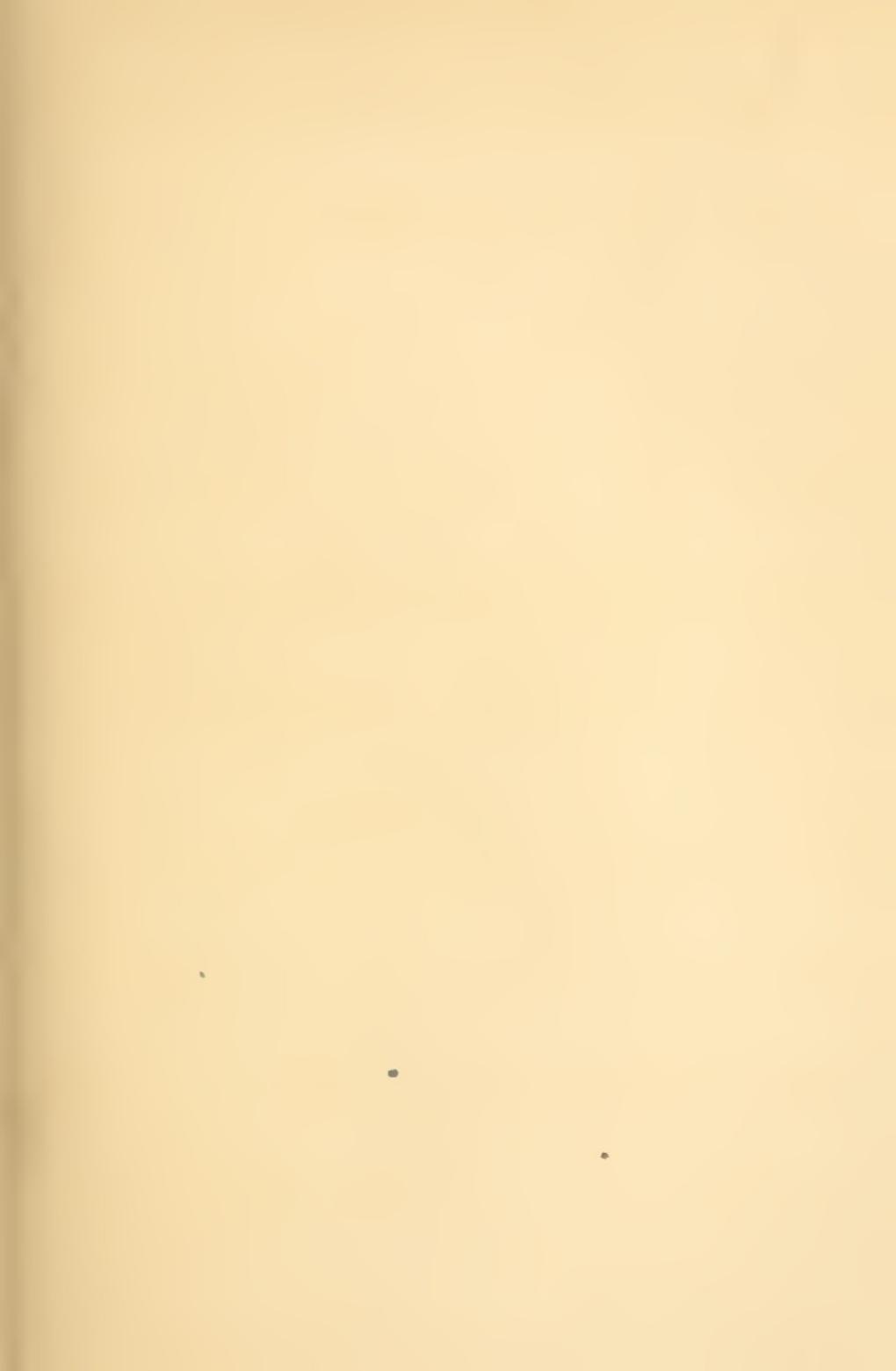
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